

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1829.

[VOL. IX. NO. 464.]

TERMS.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of this paper is reduced to one dollar per annum, in advance, or two dollars per annum, in arrears. No paper will be sent out, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all bills are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per week, and at half price each week, if they are continued for more than one week. The price of the paper is not to be paid on an advance to the Editor, or they may be sent to the printer.

For Sale.

ON moderate terms, for cash, or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made Sulkie. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed to be a favorable opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. EDWARD CRESS. Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 34

Land and Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber has a desire to sell a tract of LAND known by the name of *Vine Hill*, upwards of two hundred acres, whereon is an elegant, well-furnished, large, commodious dwelling house, with a wing at one end for a family room; a good Barn, Smith-shop, Stables, and all necessary out-houses; together with a good set of *MILLS*—Saw and Grist Mills—all within a mile of Morganton; and three other TRACTS, joining the above stated tracts. The improvements of the first mentioned tract, are not exceeded by any in the county, for elegance and convenience. Also, four tracts on the north fork of the Catawba River, and one on Muddy Creek; several Lots in Morganton; between twenty and thirty

Likely Negroes;
Amongst them are mechanics; also a good wagon and team. The sale to commence the 26th day of next October, at the Court-House in Morganton, and continue until all are sold. The conditions of the sale are these: twelve months credit will be given, bonds with approved security will be required. J. M. GREENLEE. March 21st, 1829. 564

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ezra A. L. among, there will be offered for sale, on Monday, the 18th day of May next, at the Mansion Hotel in the town of Salisbury, the following property, viz:
The stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a large assortment of dry goods, hard ware and cutlery, which has been laid in with great care.
Two likely negro women, and three children:
Two horses, one carvill and harness;
One gig and harness, a superior article;
Some fine milk cows;
Stock of hogs, and a variety of other articles.

At the same time, there will also be offered for sale, the MANSION HOTEL, with the adjoining lots belonging to same. This house is large, convenient, well finished, and is not inferior to any in the western part of the state; having from 20 to 30 rooms in all, with six neat offices attached. On the premises is a very superior Stable, calculated to hold from 50 to 60 horses, a brick kitchen, ice-house, and all the other necessary out-buildings. There is also in the main building, fronting the main street, an excellent store-room, counting and lumber room, and cellar, on the same. It is presumed a further description will be unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, is requested to call and view the premises. The House is also well furnished with new furniture, of an excellent quality, which will be sold with or without the House as may suit the parties.

Also, 4 out lots, on the north square of said town; and the interest that the said Allemon owns in the house and lot now occupied by Col. E. Varbo.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale; and sale to continue from day to day.

R. H. ALEXANDER, Trustee. April 11th, 1829. 4166

Land for Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell, at public auction, on the 13rd day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury: a tract of land, late the property of William Macey, dec'd, lying on Grant's Creek, near Macey's Mill, adjoining William Pinkston, sen. and others; containing 333 acres or thereabouts. This land is valuable on account of its location, being near a good mill, and within the convenient distance of 2 or 3 miles from Salisbury. The sale is ordered for the purpose of making a division among the heirs of the late proprietor; and a credit of twelve months is offered to the purchaser, upon his giving bond with approved security, for the purchase money, and a title made for the same upon full payment. SAM'L SILLIMAN, C. M. E. April 13th, 1829. 5167

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell, without fail, at Mocksville, on Friday, the 15th day of May next, on accommodating terms, the most valuable Plantation in the county of Rowan. The tract is situated in the Forks of the Yadkin, on Cedar Creek, and contains between

400 and 500 Acres;
the dwelling house is new and commodious, with suitable out-houses, and a still-house: the Plantation is in excellent repair. The healthiness of the situation, and superior fertility of the soil, give this plantation a fair preference, for all the purposes of agriculture, over any in the county.

Also, will be sold, at the same time, the Tavern House in Mocksville, accommodated with out-houses, stables, garden, &c. being as eligible situation for that business as any in the county; and two other Houses and Lots in Mocksville.

Persons wishing to purchase, may call on the subscribers at any time before the day of sale.

I. D. JONES, B. G. JONES, F. SLATER, Ss'ys. March 16th, 1829. 6164 JNO. CLEMENT.

New System of Tailoring.

S. LOWRY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he occupies the shop on main street, a few doors south of the court-house, recently occupied by Silas Templeton and himself; where he executes all descriptions of TAILORING, in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and at prices, of which no one, even in these hard times, can complain.

Having been appointed Agent for the *Square Rule System of Tailoring*, invented by Mr. Wilson, of New-York, which surpasses any thing in this line of business hitherto discovered, he will be regularly furnished, at short intervals, with the latest fashions from Paris, London, New-York, and Philadelphia, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures; which will enable him to furnish gentlemen with Fancy Garments equal to any in the State. He hopes his acquaintances and the public will continue to patronize his Shop; and assures them that no exertion on his part, will be wanting, to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, April 6, 1829. 61
N. B. The subscriber is authorized to sell rights for using the *Square Rule System*, above mentioned; to instruct purchasers in this new mode of cutting, and furnish them with the Rules, Drafts, Portrait Figures, &c. appertaining to the business. S. LOWRY.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, full term, 1828: Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner, Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law to be held for Mecklenburg county, on the seventh Monday, after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer plead or demur, to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6166 J. M. HUTCHISON, c. c. l.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of law, full term, 1828: Eli-za Cox vs. Wm. Cox: Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear at our next superior court of law, to be held for said county, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead answer or demur, to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6166 J. M. HUTCHISON, c. c. l.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of law, full term, 1828: Benjamin Steward vs. Harriet Steward; petition for divorce. The defendant in this case residing beyond the limits of the state, as appears to the court; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829, and plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly. 6166 J. M. HUTCHISON, c. c. l.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

FEBRUARY session, 1829. James Neely vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. Caveat to a will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the following named persons (heirs at law of Wm. Barnett dec'd.) are non-residents of this state, viz: Mary Aspie, Jane Dale, Elizabeth Broomfield, Martha Falls, Ann Hart, William Barnett and Margaret Barnett, children of Abraham and Mary Barnett; Wm. Barnett, Samuel Barnett, and Susan Erwin, children of Samuel and Margaret Barnett; Dorcas Cathey, daughter of Wm. and Mary Elliott, and Wm. White, grandson of the same; Ann Barnett, wife of Thomas Barnett, dec'd. Thomas Barnett, George Barnett and Sarah Elms, children of the same; John Porter and Mary Oram, children of James and Ruth Porter, dec'd. James Barnett, and the children of Thomas M'Ree, dec'd. (names unknown); it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said heirs to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, then are there to show cause, if any they have, why probate of the last will and testament of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. should not be had. 6166 ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, February term, 1829: Dianah Newton, vs. William Haden, Robert Haden, Judith Marr and Margaret his wife: Petition, partition of lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. 6167 JNO. GILES.

Committed to the Jail

OF Rowan county, N. C. on the 10th April, 1829, a negro man, who says his name is Ben; that he belongs to Samuel Henegan, of Mecklenburg county, N. C.; and ran away from his master five or six days ago. He is about 33 years old, black complexion, and common size. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take said negro away. F. SLATER, Ss'ys. April 10th, 1829. 62

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the U. States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Prussia, was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries in Washington, on the first day of May; and the said Treaty being in the English and French languages, is as follows:

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America, and His Majesty the King of Prussia.

The United States of America, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding, which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective States, of extending, also, and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them, and convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by adopting the system of an entire freedom of navigation, and a perfect reciprocity, based upon principles of equity, equally beneficial to both countries, and applicable, in time of peace as well as in time of war, have, in consequence, agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of navigation and commerce, for which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Henry Clay, their Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of Prussia has conferred like powers on the Sieur Ludwig Niederstetter, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty, near the United States; and the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their said full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

ARTICLE II.

Prussian vessels arriving either laden or in ballast in the ports of the United States of America, and reciprocally, vessels of the United States arriving either laden or in ballast in the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, shall be treated, on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, lighthouses, pilotage, salvage, and port charges, as well as to the fees and perquisites of public officers, and all other duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever.

ARTICLE III.

All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil of the U. States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the Kingdom of Prussia, in Prussian vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in Prussian vessels. And reciprocally, all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil, or of the industry of the kingdom of Prussia, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the United States, in vessels of the said States, may also be so imported in Prussian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV.

To prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared, that the stipulations contained in the two preceding articles, are, to the full extent, applicable to Prussian vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the United States of America, and, reciprocally, to vessels of the said States, and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to

which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of Prussia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the kingdom of Prussia of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of Prussia, to or from the ports of the United States, or to or from the ports of Prussia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VI.

All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the United States of America, or any other country, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the said United States, in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in Prussian vessels, without paying other or higher duties, or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment, whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in vessels of the U. States of America. An exact reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, so that all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil, or of the industry of the said kingdom, or of any other country, which may be lawfully exported from Prussian ports in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties, or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments, whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in Prussian vessels.

ARTICLE VII.

The preceding articles are not applicable to the coastwise navigation of the two countries, which is respectively reserved by each of the high contracting parties, exclusively to itself.

ARTICLE VIII.

No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce lawfully imported, on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party or of the other, in which such article was imported: it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties, that no distinction or difference whatever shall be made in this respect.

ARTICLE IX.

If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

ARTICLE X.

The two contracting parties have granted to each other the liberty of having, each, in the ports of the other, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Agents, and Commissaries, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers of those of the most favored nations. But if any such Consul shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted in the same place.

The Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crew, or of the Captain, should disturb the order or tranquility of the country; or the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents, should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment or arbitration, shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

ARTICLE XI.

The said Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities, for the search, arrest, and imprisonment

ment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and on this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents, and may be confined in the public prisons at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belonged, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months, from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE XII.

The twelfth article of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the parties in 1783, and the articles from the thirteenth to the twenty fourth inclusive, of that which was concluded at Berlin in 1799, with the exception of the last paragraph in the nineteenth article, relating to the treaty with Great Britain, are hereby revived with the same force and virtue as if they were made part of the context of the present treaty; it being, however, understood, that the stipulations contained in the articles then revived, shall be always, considered as in no manner affecting the treaties or conventions concluded by either party with other Powers during the interval between the expiration of the said treaty of 1799, and the commencement of the operation of the present treaty.

The parties still being desirous in conformity with their intention declared in the twelfth article of the said treaty of 1799, to establish between themselves, or in concert with other maritime Powers, further provisions to insure just protection and freedom to neutral navigation and commerce, and which may, at the same time, advance the cause of civilization and humanity, engage again to treat on this subject, and at some future and convenient period.

ARTICLE XIII.

Considering the remoteness of the respective countries of the two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom with respect to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging to either of them, which may be bound to a port, supposed at the time of its departure, to be blockaded, shall not, however, be captured or condemned for having attempted, a first time, to enter said port, unless it can be proved that said vessel could, and ought to have learned, during its voyage, that the blockade of the place in question still continued. But all vessels, which, after having been warned of once, shall, during the same voyage, attempt a second time to enter the same blockaded port, during the continuance of said blockade, shall then subject themselves to be detained and condemned.

ARTICLE XIV.

The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative such care shall be taken of the goods of a native, in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if a question should arise among several claimants, to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction, on the part of the Government of the respective States. But this article shall not derogate, in any manner, from the force of the laws al-

ready published, or hereafter to be published, by His Majesty the King of Prussia, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

ARTICLE XV.

The present treaty shall continue in force for twelve years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratification; and if, twelve months before that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, to the other, its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time at which it may take place.

ARTICLE XVI.

This treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice of the Senate thereof, and also, by His Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington, within nine months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages, and they have thereto affixed their seals; declaring, nevertheless, that the signing in both languages shall not be brought into precedent, nor in any way operate to the prejudice of either party.

Done in triplicate at the City of Washington, on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and the fifty second of the Independence of the United States of America.

Signed,

H. CLAY,
LUDWIG NIDENSTATTEN.

And whereas said Treaty has been duly ratified, on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were, this day, duly exchanged at Washington, by JAMES A. HAMILTON, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the said United States, and the Sieur LUDWIG NIDENSTATTEN, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Prussia, on the part of his said Majesty:

Now, therefore, be it known, that J. ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end, that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed, and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-third. ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
JAMES A. HAMILTON,
Acting Secretary of State.

FROM THE NATION STAR.

Governors of North Carolina.—The following list of the Governors of this State from the organization of its government to the present time, with the dates of their appointment, is collected from the records of the Executive Office; and for which we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Muse, the Governor's Private Secretary.

During the Colonial Government.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Charles Eden, | 1715 |
| *William Reed, President, | 1722 |
| Sir Richard Everard, | 1727 |
| Gabriel Johnston, | 1734 |
| *Matthew Rowan, President, | 1753 |
| Arthur Dobbs, | 1754 |
| William Tryon, | 1765 |
| Josiah Martin, | 1771 |

Subsequent to the Revolution.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Richard Caswell, | 1777 |
| Abner Nash, | 1780 |
| Thomas Burke, | 1781 |
| Alexander Martin, | 1782 |
| Richard Caswell, | 1783 |
| Samuel Johnston, | 1788 |
| Alexander Martin, | 1790 |
| Richard Dobbs Spaight, | 1793 |
| Samuel Ashe, | 1796 |
| Benjamin Williams, | 1799 |
| James Turner, | 1802 |
| Nathaniel Alexander, | 1805 |
| Benjamin Williams, | 1807 |
| David Stone, | 1808 |
| Benjamin Smith, | 1810 |
| William Hawkins, | 1811 |
| William Miller, | 1814 |
| John Branch, | 1817 |
| Jesse Franklin, | 1820 |
| Gabriel Holmes, | 1821 |
| Hutchins G. Burton, | 1824 |
| James Iredell, | 1827 |
| John Owen, | 1828 |

* William Reed and Matthew Rowan were Presidents of the Council at the periods stated above, and acted as Governor during vacancies that office.

Colonization.—The following paragraph from "Freedom's Journal," a paper conducted by a colored man in New York, announces a change of opinion among the colored people of that city respecting emigration.

"We feel proud in announcing to our distant readers, that many of our brethren in this city, who have lately taken this subject into consideration, have, like ourselves, come out from the examination warm advocates of the Colony, and ready to embrace the first convenient opportunity to embark for the shores of Africa. This we may say looks like coming to the point—as if they had examined for themselves, and satisfied of the practicability of the plan, are not afraid the world should know it.

ITEMS.

Clara Fisher has made "a palpable hit" at Charleston—at her benefit, nearly 1700 of the taste, beauty and fashion of the city were present, and the receipts were above \$1300. At the close, a re-engagement was called for and acceded to.

Public Debt.—The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the proprietors of the unredeemed six per cent stock of 24th March, 1814, amounting to \$6,789,722 92, that it will be paid upon the surrender of the certificates, on the 1st of July next.

An Albanian, describing the interior of Turkey, says, "It is a land of beggars; where if the fox or the crow could contrive to pick up a dinner, they must have the talent of a Frenchman."

Some persons, says Swift, treat cooks as others do lords—learn their titles, and brag of their acquaintance.

We have three specimens of yellow paper, made, respectively, of oat straw, blue grass, and rye straw. Its texture is firm, and on the whole it appears to be superior to the common wrapping paper.

Nat. Gaz.

The number of votes polled at the last election for President amounted to 1,125,216.

Royal Learning.—The king of Persia made many inquiries of Sir Harford Jones respecting America, saying, "What sort of a place is it? How do you get at it? Is it under ground, or how?"

University of Virginia.—The Lectures at the University, which have been interrupted by the recent prevalence of disease among the students, are to recommence on the 1st April. The Faculty have consented for the present, that the students should board out of the University at houses to be approved of by themselves.

A Valuable Newspaper.—The newspaper establishment at Botany Bay was lately sold by its editor, Dr. Wardell, for the comfortable sum of 16,000 dollars! There are but few newspaper establishments in the United States worth more than this sum, and yet Botany Bay is peopled by convicts, who escaped the halter in England by the transportation act.

Twelve ladies in Bridgeport, Connecticut, eighteen in New York city, and sixteen in the city of Hartford, amounting in all to forty six, have become life members of the American Tract Society by the donations of \$39 each; equal in the aggregate to \$920. These funds are designed to furnish Tracts, for the Valley of the Mississippi, with its 4,000,000 of destitute inhabitants.

Memoirs of Talleyrand.—The celebrated Talleyrand is said to have completed the memoirs of his eventful life and times, which he is said to have bequeathed to his nephew and successor, under an injunction to publish them ten years after his decease.

The commencement of the Charleston Medical College took place on Monday. The number of Medical Students attending this institution during the past year was one hundred and forty six, viz from South Carolina, 114; Georgia, 18; North Carolina, 9; Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Tennessee, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Ireland, 1.

Murder.—A man named Bird-sall has been committed to prison in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the murder of his wife; whom, in a fit of jealousy he knocked down with an axe, and then severed her head from the body.

Paricide.—One Bailly Hayes, who had been insane for 15 years, killed his father and mother, both between 80 and 90 years old, in Fauquier Co. Va., on the 11th inst. He was placed in jail by order of Court, for safe keeping.

A fire broke out in Pensacola on the night of the 25th ult. which destroyed the Gazette Printing Office, and several other houses.

Extraordinary Passage.—The brig Sarah Herrick, which had been for some time given up as lost, arrived at Wilmington, N. C. on the 7th inst., in fifty six days from N. York! a time sufficient for three voyages across the Atlantic.

It is stated that John Pope has refused to accept the appointment of Governor of Arkansas, and that he is a candidate to represent the district formerly represented by Mr. Moore, in Congress. Mr. Benj. F. Picasants and Samuel Davises, have also been announced as candidates in the same district.

The Freemasons of Monroe County, in the State of New York, have simultaneously resigned the charters of their several Lodges, chapters and encampments.

Folly.—A man in Massachusetts took arsenic and died, because he made proposals of marriage to a lively widow who refused him.

Joseph Leonard Smith, of Frederick county, Maryland, has liberated twelve slaves, and paid their passage to Hayti, as colonists, providing them with the necessary articles of husbandry to be used on their arrival.

Judicious Advice.—The best way to deal with most slanderers is not to notice them. Nine times in ten they will die quicker than you can kill them.

North Carolina.—This celebrated Patrick Henry, of Virginia, about half a century since, emphatically declared that "North Carolina is a poor despised State." Notwithstanding the now ranks in the Confederation; as fourth in point of population and extent of territory, yet at home by a few and abroad by a great many individuals, North Carolina is still viewed as "a poor despised State." We think it incumbent on every native and adopted citizen, who is not so lost to every sense of manly feeling as calmly to view the soil that nurtures him unjustly debased, boldly to declare that North Carolina is not poor, neither should she be despised. Possessing a fertile soil, and a climate favorable to the production of most of the staple commodities of this Continent, and exporting surplus products amounting to \$ millions of dollars annually, she certainly cannot justly be called poor; and her citizens ought not to be despised, for they can fearlessly challenge competition with any of their brethren in patriotism and political consistency, from the dawn of the Revolution until the present day. North Carolina should not only deny the truth of the above allegation, but also call to account her recreant and thoughtless children, whose language and conduct occasionally give plausibility to the slanderous imputation; and to whose prototypes, perhaps, its origin may be traced. We are led to these reflections by observing the course recently pursued by one of our public prints, in reference to a late Cabinet appointment—and to the presentments of several of our Grand Jurors. The twofold evidence of the attachment of North Carolina to Gen. Jackson, undoubtedly presented to the mind of that distinguished individual, a powerful appeal to his especial notice in the selection of his Cabinet counsellors; and who among her citizens, could so justly claim the post of honor as John Branch? Upon whom else would it have been bestowed had the selection been submitted to the State Legislature, or to the citizens individually? Yet in the face of this, we may truly say judicious appointment, so gratefully, so deservedly, so honorably bestowed and received, a citizen of North Carolina can scarcely give the pass-word to her sister States, in order to have it reiterated that "North Carolina is a poor despised State," and her favored son unworthy of the station assigned him. Free Press.

South America.—Accounts from Cartagena to the 2d Feb. received at Baltimore, state that the Peruvians had declared for Bolivar, and that he had proceeded to Peru with 8,000 men, in whose presence he was to declare himself supreme Dictator. The same vessel also brought accounts that Admiral Guise, on some occasion of rejoicing, was killed by the bursting of a cannon which had not been fired for some years. The Admiral was an Englishman, and highly respected by the public authorities and inhabitants of Colombia.

A Grand Project.—It is in contemplation, says the Cayuga Republican, to construct a suitable communication for steamboats, navigable from Schenectady to Lakes Oswego and Ontario, with a depth of water equal to that of the Welland Canal. It is intended by dams and locks, and short canals around the dams, to make the Mohawk answer the purpose to the most eligible point for connecting it by a canal with Oneida Lake; and from Oneida to Oswego, it is designed to extend the communication by an improvement of the Oneida and Oswego rivers, similar to that projected for the Mohawk.

[The people of New York will not let things alone; and it is no wonder that those who stand with their arms folded, are jealous of the progress of population and improvement in this great State. But "Heaven helps those who help themselves." Niles.]

The Key West Register states, that some cattle had been raised on the Island, which were equal to those raised on the main land. Sheep lose their wool, but the mutton is pronounced excellent. Swine thrive remarkably well.

The Duke of Northumberland, the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is in his 44th year. He has an income of 260,000, or 270,000 pounds sterling per annum, which in the United States currency amounts to nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars per annum.

The native Africans.—The following remarks of Dr. Randall, the Agent of the American colony of free Blacks in Africa, will tend to show the wretched condition of the native Africans: As low in the scale of humanity as we consider the degraded slave in the United States, he is here much exalted when compared with the native African. Even the recaptured African, who has remained as a slave in Georgia but one year, here occupies a high grade among his savage countrymen, and becomes the means of extending the light of civilization and Christianity among them. I have under my charge, as U. S. Agent for recaptured Africans, a town of these people, who were but one year in the United States, and one year at service in the colony. They are

now comfortably fixed in their bamboo houses, with good farms about them; and I was pleased to find, that the best house in the village was devoted to Christian worship. The establishment of this town was one of the last acts of benevolence and philanthropy of the lamented Lot Carey. Journal of Com.

The British Army.—A continental war at this period would throw Great Britain into great confusion in relation to her army. The whole military force of that kingdom consists of 130 Regiments. Two thirds of this force are dispersed among the various British possessions; 24 regiments in England—and what is extraordinary, 23 in Ireland—and only one in Scotland. Those in Ireland, it is presumed, cannot be removed at this unsettled period; and laying aside some difficulties as to money, there is no given point at which 50,000 men can be assembled for any important object. Noah.

Good.—The Salem Courier says that the only method to enable editors to pursue a manly course is for all those who entertain similar views to support them; that is, if an editor comes out and openly avows his belief that the moon is a steam boat, all persons who believe so too should take his paper, for those who hold it to be cheese will withdraw their patronage, and he will be obliged, from the groanings of an empty pocket, to give up his views, and sink back into the "neither one thing nor the other" ranks.

Appointments.—Our editorial Republican friends will see with pleasure that Mr. Hill, of the Concord Patriot, and Mr. Kendal, of the Kentucky Argus—men of talent and tried fidelity, have received honorable appointments at Washington, Mr. Danforth, editor of the Providence American, has been already appointed. Collector of the port, and Mr. Green, of the Boston Statesman, a very popular man, and a faithful Republican, is made Post Master of the "Literary Emporium." Noah.

Paying up and paying down.—There is as every printer must be aware, a surprising difference between paying up and paying down. When a long standing subscriber, of whose money you have never fingered a cent, threatens to pay up, the inference is forced upon you, that he intends to discontinue—and though your empty pockets are crying for cash, you cannot help considering the threat of paying up as the knell of a departed patron. But paying down, on the contrary, causes a sensation of pleasure without alloy. Paying down, presupposes no discontinuance of favors; no interruption of flattering prospects; but a hearty encouragement to go on your way rejoicing, in the hope of being paid down from year to year, as your labors deserve. Berkshire Amer.

We hear much ado about Jackson's "turning out," "reform," &c. but we have not heard a single individual, that was turned out of office when Jefferson came into power, complain of Jackson's measures; on the contrary they approve of his adopting the rule which gave the Jeffersonians so much satisfaction in his administration. It gives those turned out then, an opportunity of asking those who are turned out now, "how do you like it?" Old times have come again; the Jacksonites have only set the old tune to new words. Salem Gaz.

The following is a letter written by Col. Dorrego, the Ex Governor of Buenos Ayres, to his wife, previous to his execution, which we copy from our file of Buenos Ayres papers, recently received. Balt Gaz.

My beloved Angelita.—It has just been intimated to me that within an hour I must die: I am ignorant for what cause, but Divine Providence, in whom I confide in this critical moment, has so determined it.

I pardon all my enemies, and beseech my friends not to take any step to avenge me.

My life, educate those amiable children: be happy, which you have not been able to be in the company of the unfortunate MANUEL DORREGO.

[FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.]

Quadrature of the Circle Discovered. This Theorem, which has baffled the efforts of mathematicians from time immemorial, has lately been discovered by Mr. Cleanthes Felt, a classical and mathematical teacher of this city, to be as capable of demonstration as the first problem of Euclid. When the diagram is present to the eye, all former difficulties seem to vanish; and the demonstration, which is very simple, leaves not the least doubt on the mind. This discovery will make a new era in mathematics, and will prove no less useful to mankind than the most important discovery that has been made. C. F.

Singular Robbery.—In Pennsylvania, recently, a young man had one of his arms amputated, and while undergoing the operation, one of the spectators was seen to slip his watch from his fob.

A great Hebræist!—Died, at Philadelphia, on Sunday 29th ult. after a long and lingering illness, the celebrated Elephant "Columbus," aged twenty-six years, and weighing eight thousand one hundred and twenty-one pounds. This docile and sagacious animal was brought from Calcutta in 1815, and his travels since that time are said to have extended to almost every part of our continent. The occasion of his death the Philadelphia Chronicle mentions as "a warning to all impatient tempers." It appears that several years ago, while on a visit to the southern states, he attempted to leave his apartment, proceeding with such impetuosity through a door, which was so small as to draw the whole fabric about his ears. His bruises brought on a disease in some of the bones, which baffled surgical skill, and finally terminated in the catastrophe we have mentioned. The body has been purchased by the proprietors of the Philadelphia Museum, and the skin and skeleton are to be added to their already extensive collection of curiosities.

Chapter of accidents.—To give all the account of horrible things, which befall poor human nature according to every day's report, would require an "extra," bigger than our whole paper. Let no one imagine he has an adequate comprehension of the miseries, or the degradation of human nature, who sees only the records preserved in two or three of the newspapers of the day. It requires an eye to scan the world, and a whole week's observation to imagine the amount of crime; after that, if his soul does not sicken, it must be made of sterner stuff than usually falls to the lot of the most hardened, whose names are held up to everlasting infamy. Boston Bulletin.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—Four months ago, a child two years of age swallowed a needle 2 3 4 inches long. Yesterday morning the needle was taken out of the right side, just above the hip, where it had forced its way, and was considerably corroded. The child has, for the last three months, taken medicine for the dropsy, her body being much swelled.

"It is said to be in agitation to raise the Indian Department, now filled by Thos. L. McKenny, at a salary of 1600 dollars, to the rank and value of an auditorship of 3000 dollars, and to supersede the present incumbent by a Mr. Robertson from Virginia. There is also a rumour that it is intended to divide the business of the State Department, and to give all that portion which relates to our domestic affairs to an under Secretary, and to call it the Home Department. I merely state the rumours as they run, without saying what degree of credit is due to them. I believe however, that there is some foundation for them."

Power of Beauty.—The Providence papers, in enumerating the cases lately brought before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, allude to that of "Mary Lynch, a remarkably pretty Irish girl of sixteen, which excited an unusual degree of interest with the Court, Bar, Jury and Spectators. She was tried for stealing 12 dollars from one of her own countrymen, named Lundv. The Jury went out at half past 6, and the Court adjourned to the next morning at 9 o'clock, when the Jury gave a verdict, not guilty."

Trial of a Deserter.—A court martial was held at Jefferson Barracks, on the 28th December for the trial of William Huston, or Hart, of the 6th regiment U. S. Infantry, for desertion from said Barracks in April last; for re-enlisting at Natchez and receiving bounty while a deserter; and for deserting thence shortly afterwards. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was condemned to be shot. The proceedings were transmitted to the War Department for approval, and an order was issued on the 17th ult. containing a pardon from President Jackson, on the ground "that while the conduct of the soldier presents no mitigating circumstance which in a state of war, would demand interposition of the pardoning power, there is at the same time nothing in it of a character which at a period of profound peace requires the punishment of death."

Reform.—Col. Stone's correspondent at Washington has swept together a bushel of rumours of removals, appointments, supercesses, &c. &c. Some of which may occur, and some must be mere suppositions. Enough however, has transpired to satisfy the friends of General Jackson that he will fulfil the just expectations of the people. The correspondent of the Commercial frankly admits that the removals in Washington will break up an "odious official monopoly, created and kept up during seven Presidential terms." Noah.

The printer of a paper in the interior of Pennsylvania state, whose occupation failed him on the 4th ult. thus laconically notices the event:

O! what a splash!—This day John Quincy Adams and I are tip'd overboard. "How we apples swim." T. CLARKE.

Salisbury:

APRIL 28, 1829.

Bee Worm, or Moth.—We have been told, (and indeed we are satisfied of the fact from personal observation) that the Bee Worm, or Bee Moth, has been very destructive to the Bees in this part of the country. We have seen whole hives destroyed by them. Each cavity of the comb is found to be occupied by a round black worm, about the size of a large bee's body: some of them appear to us like a winged insect, in its chrysalis state: the mouths of the cavities containing these worms, are closed by a kind of web, not unlike fine cotton. We have seen a method of destroying these Moths prescribed, which we subjoin:

"Instinct teaches the Bee Moth to secrete herself during the day, in the corners of the hive. All, therefore, necessary to be done, is to take such advantage of this fact as that this most pernicious enemy shall rush to its own destruction. For this purpose let the orifice of the hive be four inches wide, and one inch high. At the commencement of the season for the moth, place a shingle on the bottom or floor of the hive. You will find in the morning that almost every moth has taken refuge under it. They are thus readily despatched. This is the mode I have practised with my own bees, and not a single hive has been injured."

Potatoes.—We have heretofore stated, that pinching off the blossoms of potatoes, was very beneficial to the crop. As the season is again approaching when the hint may be timely, we will again mention, that it has been found, by experienced horticulturists, that pinching off the blossoms not only increases the quantity, but greatly improves the quality of potatoes. It is a prevalent opinion among us, that really good Irish potatoes cannot be raised short of the mountains; but we are inclined to think this is, in a good measure, a wrong notion. We believe, that by an improved mode of culture, and increased attention, about as good Irish potatoes can be produced in Rowan, or any of the lowland counties in the Western section of the State, as in Fredell, Lincoln, Burke, or Rutherford. Considerable quantities of potatoes are brought here from Ashe, Wilkes, and Grayson, (in Virginia) and sold at from 75 cents to a dollar a bushel: whereas, by a little more attention to the culture of that necessary vegetable, all the money spent for them might be kept at home—and every dollar thus saved, would add so much to the wealth, comfort and independence of this part of the State.

Contempt of court.—At the recent term of the circuit court for Monroe county, New-York, while the grand jury were engaged on bills for the indictment of sundry persons suspected of being the abductors (or murderers, as the case may be) of William Morgan, for his revelations of Masonry, one of the witnesses refused to answer a certain question put to him by the grand jury, alleging, as an excuse, that he would thereby criminate himself: the grand jury went into court, where the question whether the witness was obliged to answer or not, was argued, by Mr. Griffin for the witness, and Mr. Spencer (special counsel for the state) on the opposite side: the court finally decided, that the answer would not implicate the witness, and that he was bound to give an answer. But by the advice of his counsel, he still refused to answer, and was committed to prison for a contempt of court.

Dahney S. Carr, Esq. late editor of the Baltimore Republican, a staunch Jackson paper, has been appointed naval officer of that port: it is a lucrative office. Editors of papers are the pack-horses of party; and are generally as unceremoniously turned on the commons to starve, after their services are no longer required, as old horses are when worn out by hard labor. We are therefore gratified to see, that the People's President is disposed to do us justice, by rewarding us according to our works.

Virginia Elections.—The elections in this state have just taken place; but as the returns are but partial, we will not attempt to give the results: the re-election to Congress, however, of Messrs. Archer, Stephenson, P. P. Barbour, Trezvant, Allen, Mercer, Rives, Taliaferro, Roane, and Smyth, is placed beyond doubt. The contest will be very close between Mr. Loyal, and Mr. Newton, (the old member) in the Norfolk district. Mr. Leffler having declined, Mr. Doddridge and Mr. Johnson, are the candidates in that district: Doddridge is probably elected. In Mr. Randolph's district, who declines, the contest is between Bouldin, Crump, and Miller; it appears to be the opinion of the best informed that Judge Bouldin will be elected. In the Williamsburg district, the contest is a close one between Bassett, the old member, and Mr. Coke. In the Botetourt district, Robert Craig of Montgomery, and Fleming B. Miller of Botetourt, were the candidates; the result doubtful.

Mr. Joseph Potter, of Steuben county, New-York, was presented, by his wife, with twins, on the 4th of March: he named one Andrew J.; and the other Jackson A.

Benjamin W. Richards, Esq. has been elected Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, in place of Geo. M. Dallas, Esq. appointed U. S. district attorney.

The Hon. Louis McLane, of Delaware, has been appointed by the President of the United States, Minister to England, in place of James Buchanan.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

"Vox Populi" shall go in next week. The numbers on the Banks and the Currency of the State, which are in the course of publication in the Cape Fear Recorder, shall be continued, as soon as we can disencumber ourselves of the Laws and Treaties, which we are obliged to publish as soon as practicable.

Mr. Editor: I last winter fattened a hog of my own raising, three years old, which weighed 523 lbs. neat pork. I live near Rocky River, Cabarrus county. What say your friends in Burke, to this? Solomons Best.

April 23d, 1829.

Another Theatre burnt.—The Lafayette theatre in the city of New-York, was burnt on the 10th inst.; together with twelve or fifteen large brick buildings, and some others of less value. The theatre cost Mr. Sanford \$100,000, on which there was not a shilling insured; most of the other buildings were insured. The fire commenced in a bakery, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

John T. Shinn died in Cabarrus county, on the 18th inst. with spasms, brought on by a long course of excessive dram-drinking. Where "war, pestilence and famine" carry off their thousands, whiskey, rum and brandy, kill their tens of thousands.

Fatal Casualty.—Mr. George Cline, an honest, industrious and respectable citizen of Cabarrus county, was killed on the 15th inst. by his horse running away with the wagon while he was driving, and running over his body.

Stop the Murderer!—An honest, thrifty farmer of this county, was murdered (killed dead) some twelve or fifteen days since, while travelling home from market, by a notorious vagabond, who has long been in the habit of knocking folks down, whenever he could catch them from home; and he has grown so bold, that it is not uncommon for him to steal into the very domicils of people, and level them with the floor of their own dwellings! It behooves all of us, to endeavor to put a stop to the devastating course of this abominable marauder, and not suffer him to run at large any longer. His name is "Whiskey," and we presume he is so well known, that it will be unnecessary for us to describe him: our only object is to raise a hue-and-cry, that the people may turn out and stop him, to the end that he may be confined within proper limits.

Delicious Pudding.—The farina of potatoes, or potato starch, is said to make an elegant pudding. The following are the ingredients: To one quart of boiled milk, add, gradually, as in making mush, a quarter of a pound of potato flour, well pulverized; a quarter of a pound of sugar, and a little butter: when cold, add three eggs; and bake it half an hour. When well prepared, and properly cooked, it is delicious eating.

Outlawry.—Two Justices of the Peace in Jones county, in this state, by virtue of an act of assembly in such cases made and provided, have declared four negro men, who are runaways and go armed, lurking in the woods and swamps, committing depredations on the property of the citizens, outlaws; and have authorized any and all persons to kill and destroy said negroes, wherever to be found. This is a harsh measure; but it is called for in many cases, by the numbers and desperate character of the fugitive slaves in the eastern part of the state.

Distemper in Dogs.—Laudanum, is said to be a remedy for the distemper in dogs. And a correspondent of the American Farmer says that leaden bullets (three bullets making a dose) administered to distempered dogs, will cure them. No doubt of it, if administered in the right way.

The *Ariel*, a semi-monthly Literary and Miscellaneous Gazette, is published in pamphlet form, at the office of the *Saturday Bulletin*, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Each number contains 8 pages imperial 4to, and every third number will contain a handsome copperplate engraving. We have received a specimen number which may be seen at our office, where subscriptions will be received. The price is \$1 50 per annum. All orders, either to the publisher, Edward Morris, or to any of his Agents, must be paid in advance, and if sent by mail, post paid.

A destructive fire took place in Savannah, Georgia, on the 10th inst. 130 houses were destroyed.

A barn and stable occupied by Mr. Hayman Levy, in Camden, was burned on the 12th. A horse was burnt to death in the stable.

Wm. McWillie, Esq. has been elected, from Camden, a member of the legislature of that state, in place of Col. Nixon, dec'd.

Reform.—In the town of Leeds, state of Maine, Gen. Jackson was last winter shot in effigy, while all the peace officers were looking on; at the recent election for town officers, all these men, who suffered the disgraceful transaction to take place immediately before their faces, were turned out, and Jackson men put in their places. This is the work of Reform going on.

Maquerade Balls have become so fashionable and frequent in New-York, that a law has been passed by the legislature of that state, imposing a penalty of \$1000 on each and every of them.

Col. Robert Armstrong is appointed Post Master at Nashville, Tennessee, in place of John P. Erwin, removed.

Charles A. Hill, Esq. of Franklin county, is a candidate for Congress from that district, in opposition to Robert Potter, Esq.

The Hon. John M. Barlow, the New attorney general, has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration before the literary societies of the New Jersey College, at its next commencement. We have seen it stated lately, (of which we were not before apprised) that Judge Berrian is a native of New Jersey.

It is reported, that either William Findlay, late Gov. of Pennsylvania, or Col. James A. Hamilton, of New York, is to be appointed Treasurer of the U. States, in place of the present incumbent, Wm. Clark.

Pirates.—We are gratified to learn, that two or three piratical vessels have recently been captured in and near the Island of Cuba. In one case, they run their schooner on shore, and escaped in the woods: but from the circumstance of there being some dead bodies on deck, others floating in the water near the vessel, and the deck covered with blood, which had run out at the scuppers, the presumption was, that the pirates quarrelled among themselves, and slaughtered one another. It is a pity these monsters in human shape could not be exterminated from the face of the ocean. A French brig was captured by them, 2d ult.; vessel plundered, and the crew all murdered!

Gen. Boyd, late of the U. S. army, has been appointed naval officer for the port of Boston. Maj. Henry Lee, has received the appointment of Consul General to Algiers, in place of Mr. Shaler, who, it is reported, is to be sent on some kind of a mission to the island of Cuba.

Caution.—The public would do well to be on the look-out for counterfeit Dollars, as considerable quantities are said to be in circulation to the West of us.

One kind purports to be a Mexican dollar of 1826; it weighs 406 grains, being 10 grains lighter than a U. S. dollar. On assaying at the Mint, it was found to contain but 40 cents worth of silver.

Another kind purports to be a Ferdinand dollar of 1816. It weighs 338 grains, being 28 grains lighter than a U. S. dollar, and contains 31 1/2 cents worth of silver.

The manner in which these counterfeiters are executed, renders them extremely difficult of detection—so much so that even an experienced eye could not discover the fraud by merely inspecting the external surface.

Last month the ceremony of removing the first earth for the foundation of a cotton factory at Athens, Geo. was performed with great parade. The Georgians show a spirit that is determined to fight the tariff folks with their own weapons.

Columbia.—The New-York Enquirer has received late intelligence from Carthage. "The mail from Bogota arrived at that place on the 24th ult. bringing dates to the 8th idem. The Liberator arrived at Trapique on the 21st February, on his way to Quito, with a division of the army, for operations in that quarter. The Bogota Gazette, of the 8th March, states, that Col. Obando had some to Vantage, made, to treat with the Ecclesiastics, who carried his pardon from Bolivar to Pasto. They were expected to meet on 21st February. There was a report that Obando had from 3 to 4,000 men at Pasto, and would oppose Bolivar on his way to Quito. Gen. Santander was still a close prisoner in the Castle at Guao Chico. Sentence of banishment had been pronounced and carried into effect on some who differed from the present government, and who possessed considerable influence in the country. Bolivar had issued a decree for a convention to be held at Bogota on the 2nd of January, 1830. It was perfectly tranquil at Carthage, and it was confidently believed that business would improve.

The Adams presses, generally, speak of the new Post-master General as a mild looking person; as one not capable of "playing the tyrant." Ali Pacha was a mild looking person, yet he cut off heads like buttons. Do these journals think to flatter the Postmaster General from doing his duty?

New York, April 14.—The ship Grecian, Capt. Masters, arrived at this port during the last night, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of March. By this arrival, the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have the London papers of the 2d, and of the evening of the 3d of March. There was no abatement of the Anti-Catholic excitement. In the House of Lords, on the 2d, the Duke of Newcastle gave notice that he should move a call of the House on the day that might be fixed for bringing into that House the bill for the removal of Catholic disabilities which, he said, he should designate as "a bill for oppressing and injuring the King, and for introducing Popery and arbitrary power." The debate was very warm; the Dukes of Wellington and Sussex, and the Bishops of Bath and Wells, took an active part. The Archbishop of York, on the presentation of a petition, said his opinions with respect to the Catholic question had undergone no change. He knew nothing about the bill to be introduced; but if it made adequate securities for the established church, he would support it. He should, however, feel it his duty to oppose the bill if that were not the case. The Duke of Gloucester said, it was unfortunately necessary to adopt some measure for the entire emancipation of the Catholics, for no half measure would do.

Mr. Peel has been elected for Westbury, in Wiltshire, for which place he was sworn in and took his seat on the 2d.

Varna, on the 14th February, was well provisioned, and goods were sold at reasonable prices. Mr. Jaubert continued to be treated with distinction by the Porte on the 24th January, and his negotiations with the Reis Effendi were not broken off. The scarcity of provisions at Constantinople was sensibly felt; and various rumors prevailed as to the course the Porte would adopt in consequence.

Egypt.—M. Champollion, the younger, has written a number of interesting letters from Egypt, describing the progress of the French Scientific expedition.—Egypt is described in a state of much political peace and prosperity, on account of the powerful and salutary influence of the present Viceroy. Pompey's pillar has been discovered to rest upon a foundation of ancient ruins. The gentlemen who compose the expedition are in good health and spirits; they are every where well received, and invited to parties by all consuls of the West resident at Alexandria.

Interesting to Ladies.—Extract from Kem's Commentaries—Vol. 2d, 136.—In equity a married woman is allowed, through the medium of trustees, to enjoy property as well as a feme sole. If property be settled to a woman's separate use and no trustee be appointed, the husband will be considered as such, notwithstanding he was a party to the instrument under which the wife claims.

(Page 137.) The wife being enabled in equity to act upon property in the hands of her trustees, she is treated in that court as having interests and obligations distinct from those of her husband. She may institute a suit by her next friend against him, and she may obtain an order to defend separately, suits against her; and when compelled to sue her husband in equity, the court may order him to make her a reasonable allowance in money to carry on the suit.

Mr. Adams and his New Jersey Friends. A self appointed committee in N. Jersey, has written a complimentary letter to Mr. Adams on his retirement from office; and Mr. Adams has written an answer, and a very well written document it is, as to style and manner.—Mr. Adams defends his administration in modest terms, and gives a biographical sketch of the characters of the men composing his cabinet. As they were of his own selecting, it may be inferred that the picture is highly colored,—it is highly colored throughout; no one can recognise the glowing, intellectual statesman-like portraits, of Mr. Rush, Mr. Barbour, and Mr. Southard, as they come from the pencil of Mr. Adams. But let us suppose that all their talent, industry, acquirements, public spirit, and public usefulness, as claimed for them by the late President, are true and merited, how is it that the late administration, under such able men, should have been so full of error and of difficulty; so devoid of public utility; and so decidedly unpopular with the nation? The People or Mr. Adams must be in error? Who shall decide? N. Y. Enquirer.

The Ganges.—Only that portion of the Ganges that lies in the most direct line from Gangoutri and Hundoolee, in the snowy mountains of Himalaya, down to Sangur islands, is considered holy by the brahminical Hindoos. The Hoogly, therefore, is superstitiously revered as being an important branch of the true Ganges, which is worshiped as a goddess. A pilgrimage to Gangoutri (where the river issues into day from under a mound of frozen snow, about three hundred feet high, and at the height of more than ten thousand feet above the level of the sea,) is supposed to carry the pilgrim happily through all the stages of transmigration in a future world, and preserve him from many troubles in the present state. The water there they esteem so pure that they say it will neither evaporate nor become corrupt by being kept or transported. For its medicinal qualities also, the Ganges is most extravagantly revered, and on this account is drunk even by many Mahometans as well as Hindoos. In 1792, Abdul Hakeem, the nabob of Sindh, near the west coast of India, and above a thousand miles travelling distance, although a Mahometan, never drank any thing else.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, April 25th.—Cotton 1 1/2 to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3 50 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 4 to 4 50 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1 25 to 1 50, hampson cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 3 to 9.

Fayetteville, April 15th.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8 35, bacon 6 to 7, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42 1/2, butter 10 to 15, corn 40 to 45, flaxseed 9, flour 85 to 7, lard 7 1/2, molasses 32 to 35, sugar 10 to 11, salt 75 to 85, tallow 8, wheat 1 20, whiskey 25 to 26, U. S. bank notes 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, ditto, 1 1/2 a 2.

Charleston, April 13th.—Cotton 8 to 9 1/2 cents, four 7 1/2 a 8, whiskey 28 a 28, bacon 5 to 5 1/2, ham 1 2 a 1 4, best kind of bagging 20 to 25, salt 49 to 50, corn 43 a 48, coffee 12 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/2 ditto.

Columbia, S. C. April 17.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9, flour 6 1/2 to 8 1/2, whiskey 30 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87 1/2 to 100, corn 45 to 50, salt 87, North Carolina Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount. Georgia Bank Bills 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount.

Corn has become scarce, and is looking up a little. It meets already sale at 50 to 56 cts. from the wagons.

Flour.—This article is dull and has declined a little. The demand continues very limited, but the stock not heavy.

Wilmington, April 15.—Cotton 8 to 8 1/2, flax 10 to 13, flour 8 50 to 9 00, corn 40 to 45, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 35 to 37, tallow 8 to 9.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 3.—Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5 50 to 6, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 19 to 24, tallow 7, tobacco 3 to 8 cents per lb.

New-York, April 16.—Cotton 10 to 12, flour 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1 60 to 1 70, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 26 to 34, leaf tobacco 3 to 12, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, North-Carolina bank bills 2 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 1/2, Georgia 3, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Nashville, Ten. April 3.—Cotton 7 a 8, flour 8 00, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 6, N. Carolina Bank Bills 8 to 10 per cent. dis.

Philadelphia Markets, April 11.—Flour and Meal.—The late accounts from England to the 3d ult. have occasioned a further decline in flour, and we reduce our quotations to \$7.12 1/2 a 7.25 for superfine, at which sales have been made: That brought into Market street continues to be very limited, and sales from wagons at \$7.25 a \$7.37 1/2.

Boston, April 13.—Cotton 9 to 11 1/2, flax 10 1/2 a 11, flour 7 40 to 8, corn 50 to 52, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 a 8 1/2.

Camden, April 13.—Cotton 7 to 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 1/2 to 7; wheat \$1, corn 40 to 44, oats 30, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Richmond, April 18.—Cotton 8 1/2 a 9, flour \$5.37 1/2, wheat 80 a 90, corn 40 a 45, bacon 6 to 7, brandy apple 33 to 40, old peach do 90 a \$1, whiskey 24 to 25, leaf tobacco 9 to 12 1/2, North Carolina bank bills 3 discount, S. Carolina 2 a 2 1/2, Georgia 2 1/2 a 3 1/2.

Baltimore, April 17.—Flour \$7.75, cotton 8 1/2 to 10, whiskey 21 to 22, bacon 9 1/2 to 11.

DIED. In Orange county, on Wednesday evening the 8th inst. Mrs. Jane Murphey, consort of the Hon. A. D. Murphey, in the 49th year of her age. In Annapolis, Maryland, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Revell, wife of Mr. Martin F. Revell, late of Salisbury.

DENTISTRY. CHARLES B. FELTON, Dentist, will be absent from Salisbury, for some weeks, after the 4th May next. Persons desirous of availing themselves of his professional services, will please call on him at Mr. Allemon's during this week. Salisbury, April 27th, 1829.

Negroes Wanted. TEN likely, young Negro Men, from 16 to 20 years of age; for which fair prices will be given. Inquire of SAM'L REEVES. Salisbury, April 25th, 1829. 4167

Information Wanted. WHEREAS a letter was received at the post-office in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. sometime last winter, directed to the subscriber; and being taken out of the office by one of my neighbors, it got destroyed before reaching my hands: this is, therefore, to request the writer again to inform me of its contents, should this advertisement meet his eye. JACOB WEAVER. Cabarrus Co. N. C. April 21st, 1829. w

Pocket Book Lost. THE subscriber lost a pocket-book, on the 19th inst. between Salisbury and Jacob Coleman's, (near Concord) which contained a \$10 bill on the Bank of Augusta, a receipt from J. Jarratt to me, and sundry other papers, such as judgments, &c. Whoever finds it, shall be rewarded for leaving it and its contents with the Editor of the Western Carolinian, in Salisbury, or with any person from whom I can get it. JOHN PIERCE. April 20th, 1829. 3166

DOCT. GILES OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country. He has taken the Shop of Dr. Ferrand, where he may at all times be found, except when on professional business. April 9th, 1829. 4165

Estate of Mary Johnston. THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Johnston, late of Rowan county, dec'd. request all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment immediately. THOMAS CRAIG, NATHAN CORNEL, Executors. May 20th, 1828. 3167

A Good Farm in Rowan, FOR SALE. BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Nicholas Lindwick, I shall expose to sale, on Tuesday of Rowan county in May next, a tract of land on the main Yadkin River, at the mouth of Dutch Second Creek, containing two hundred and two acres and a half. The land is said to be of the best quality in that section of the country, and is well improved. All the necessary houses and out-houses for a small family, are on the premises; and as the sale is to be for cash, it is thought that the land will go at less than its value. HAMILTON C. JONES, Trustee. April 8th, 1829. 6167

Rowan Superior Court of Law, April term, 1829. MATILDA PINKSTON vs. Peter Pinkston. A petition for divorce. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in the town of Salisbury, that defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Rowan, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the same be heard ex parte. Witness, H. Giles, Clerk of said court, at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829. 6168 H. GILES, Clerk S. C.

WAGONERS, Driving to Fayetteville. WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 6169

Negro Man to Hire. BY the day, week, or month; he is able bodied, and expert at most kinds of work. Inquire at this office. 6170

Newland's Stage Line,

It is still in operation, from Lincolnton, N. C. to Newnan's Station, Tennessee; which is the shortest route from Raleigh to Knoxville, as will fully appear on examination of the following distances, viz:

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| From Raleigh to Salisbury, | 120 miles. |
| From thence to Morganton, | 80 |
| From thence to Asheville, | 60 |
| From thence to Warm Springs, | 33 |
| From thence to Newport, | 25 |

In all, to Newport, where this line intersects the other, 318

Travellers from the south of Raleigh, and in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, will find it much the preferable and shortest route for them to travel to Knoxville, or that section of country. That part of this line from Asheville to Warm Springs, passes over a new and elegant Turnpike Road, running the whole distance on the bluff of the river, affording to the traveller the most romantic, picturesque and pleasing view imaginable.

The stage lines from Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. intersect this line at Lincolnton; the line from Augusta, Geo. intersects it at Asheville; and the line from Lexington, Kentucky, intersects it at Newport. Thus it will be seen that facilities are afforded for travellers to reach any section of the United States; and the subscriber hopes such manifest advantages, will secure his line the support of a discriminating public.

SAMUEL NEWLAND.
Morganton, N. C. March 25, 1829. 3mt75

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT,



Will stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES L. BOWERS.
[5th. 1st Aug.]

Feb. 12th, 1829.
N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,
CHARLOTTE N. C.

Have just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.
July 3d, 1828. 23

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

The subscriber has just returned from the North, with a good assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

As was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT WYNNE.
Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence. R. WYNNE.

MONEY WANTED.

All those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.
March 30th, 1829. 60tf

Sale of Land

Lying in Rowan and Surry Counties
JESSE KERRY and Thomas Oaks, executors of Sam'l. Kerby, vs. William G. Bird and others: Supreme Court, December term, 1828. By virtue of a decree made in the above cause, I shall expose to public sale, before the court-house door, in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the 18th day of May next, about 300 acres of land, be the same more or less, on the Yadkin River, in the counties of Surry and Rowan, it being the tract of land sold by Sam'l. Kerby in his life time to Jonathan Dalton. Terms of sale, six, twelve, and eighteen months credit, the purchaser entering into Bond with approved security, payable to the Clerk, and the title to the land to be retained until the payment of the purchase money.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, C. & C.
Salisbury, Feb. 27, 1829. 11tf66

NOTICE,

To Journeymen Tailors.

One or two good workmen can get employment, by applying to MOSES L. GRISCOM, in the town of Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, N. Carolina, and liberal wages will be given to them that can come well recommended, as good workmen. 26tf
Spec'd the 9th, 1829.

POETRY.

An Extremity Ejaculation on a Bed of Sickness.
From a manuscript of the late Rev. Thomas Thornton, Dumfries, Virginia.

God of my life, great Father of us all,
Who creep about this sublimity ball
In quest of happiness: but place that good
In things or vain, or not well understood;
Give me but health, I'll struggle for the rest,
And blessing others think myself most blest;
Sweet health can season every meal I taste,
Coarse though the debt, wholesome the repast;
The real wants of nature are but few;
Strip of the variety of pride and shew;
Content is happiness: nor need we roam
From clime to clime to bring this phantom home;
'Tis here, 'tis there, 'tis every where you please,
'Tis in a dungeon, if the mind's at ease.
God of my hopes! grant this, I ask no more:
'Tis thine to heal the bruised, to lift the poor;
'Tis mine to thank thee humbly and adore.

POETS.

Though poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the clouds is lost.
He that proportion'd wonders can disclose,
At once his fancy and his judgment shows;
Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense.
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream should never water weeds,
Nor make the crop of thorns and thistles grow,
Which envy or perverted nature show.

WALLER.

MISCELLANY.

Persian followers of John the Baptist.

The following account of a sect of Christians in Persia, is taken from Buckingham's travels in Persia, Assyria, &c. just published.

The Subbees are a sect of Christians, who call themselves disciples and followers of John the Baptist, and their community consists of about thirty families. They dress so exactly like the Arabs of the place, that there is no means of discovering them by their exterior, and their language and general manners are also the same with those of the Mohammedan inhabitants of the town. The chief seat of these Subbees is Kourna, at the conflux of the Tigris and Euphrates; and at that place their bishop, and upwards of a hundred families reside. There are also some few at Shookashoah, a large Arab town higher up, and they are scattered over the plain country of Khusistan, at Shookster, Deshpool, and other places there; but their limits are very narrow, and their whole body collectively is thought to be less than a thousand families. They possess a Gospel of their own, which is written in a dialect of the Chaldaic, but with characters peculiar to themselves, of which Mr. Neibuhr has given an alphabet, though he seems to have collected no other information regarding them.

This gospel enters at large into the genealogy, birth, and education, of John the Baptist, with the separate history until the time of his baptizing Jesus, when the histories and acts of both were treated of in continuation; but in what particulars their version accords with or differs from any of those among us, I could not learn; as, in the first place, the book itself is not easily to be procured from their priests and in the next it would require either a knowledge of the language or a translation of them into Arabic, to understand it, neither of which was it in my power to obtain. This gospel is attributed by them to John the Baptist himself, and it is their sole authority in all matters of faith and doctrine. They have besides, however, a book of prayers and precepts, with directions for ceremonials, which they ascribe to the learned men of their sect, who immediately succeed their great leader. They admit the divinity of Jesus, as Christ, the son of God, and conceive that John the Baptist is to be honored as his fore-runner, and as the person selected by baptism on his child; but what are their notions regarding the Trinity, I could not learn. They are distinguished from all other Christians by their frequent repetition of this sacrament on the person, who, in other churches, would receive it but once. It is said, even that every individual of their body, is baptized annually on some particular occasion; but whether this is a fixed day for all, or peculiar festivals chosen by the individuals themselves, does not appear. This however, is certain, that on important changes, or undertakings, or events of their life, baptism is re-administered. The child at its birth is baptized; when named it is baptized again; on completing the age of puberty it is also baptized; and whether contracting marriage, becoming the parents of children, or undertaking a journey, recovering from sickness, or any important event, as well as after death, and before interment, baptism is re-administered with all the solemnity of the first occasion. The prayers

used at their marriages and funerals are said to be long; the first is a ceremony performed among themselves in some degree of privacy; but the latter is conducted openly, without their being interrupted in it by any one. They have no standing church, since their places of worship must be newly erected for every new occasion. It is therefore usual with them, when these occasions occur to make an enclosure of reeds, when, after a most tedious process of purification, the ground becomes consecrated, and they perform their worship therein secluded from the eyes of strangers, after which the building is pulled down and destroyed.

Their attention to the purity of their food is carried to an extraordinary degree, and equals that of the highest caste of Bramins in India. No water that is not drawn from the river by themselves in their own vessels, and even after that suffered to subside, and be otherwise purified by their own hands, can be drunk by them in bazaar; it must have purified water on it, and remain a certain time covered to be cleansed before it can be eaten; and even fruit, though fresh from the tree, must be similarly washed, to be purged of its defilement. It is, however, singular enough, that while they carry this attention to religious purity of food to a degree unknown to all other sects of Christians, abstinence and fasts should be held in abomination by them; and that contrary to the general Christian notion of this being always acceptable to God, and tending to purge the soul, as well as the body, of impure passions and desires, the Subbees regard it as a heinous sin, and as a profanation of the gifts which the Creator has so bountifully provided for his creatures. In their moral character, they are neither esteemed more upright nor more corrupt than their neighbors. One of their most distinguished virtues is mutual confidence in each other; and a breach of trust in any way is said to be regarded by them as a more damning offence than murder, fornication, and adultery, added to their notions of defilement from strangers, and the constant intermarriage of the sons and daughters with each other, which keeps them together, like the Jews, and all other unsocial castes of religion, who seek not to augment their numbers by converts, yet by the selfishness of their institutions, preserve them from being lessened by mingling with others. The heads of the few families of Subbees here are mostly mechanics and handicrafts, more particularly such as smiths and workers in metals; and even in the towns enumerated, where their community is more extensive, they generally confine themselves to agriculture or the profession of arms; in which particular they resemble the Jews of Europe, where the profession of the stock-broker, or loan-raiser, the art of the goldsmith or jeweller, and the occupation of a pedlar, are those mostly followed, rather than the Jews of Asia, who confine themselves to dealing in general merchandise, and are seldom seen as mechanics or handicrafts in any way.

Christmas Turkey.....The Berkshire (Massachusetts) American gives the following account of the ingenious mode adopted by a cut fellow in those parts, who wanted a Turkey for his Christmas dinner, but had not wherewith to buy it.

Turkies, as every body knows, are fond of an apple tree for their couch, and our hero, going in the stillness of night, singled out a fine fat gobbler from a tree full, belonging to one of his neighbors. While reconnoitering the roost, he heard the feathered bipeds say, distinctly, "quit! quit! quit!" But considering these as mere words of course, he did not regard them a feather, but taking a bit of red yarn from his pocket, he made it fast to the right leg of his intended prize, and retired without further alarming the brood, or at all disturbing their owner. The next day, he went to the neighbor's house, with the following interrogatory—"You hav'n't seen no stray gobbler here, have ye?" The neighbor answered that he had not; but that there might possibly be one amongst his turkies; and asked the other if he should know him? "O yes," said the wily man of inventions, "I should know him very well, by a bit of red yarn he had round his right leg." Accordingly the whole flock of turkies were assembled, and the man deeply regretting his loss, and declaring he would not have taken a silver dollar for the bird, began to examine the

"whole lot." "Gobble! gobble! gobble!" said an indignant turkey, taller than the rest by a head. "Ah! that's he," said the man springing up two feet as he spoke, "that's the very identical feller; don't you see he has got the mark on?" "Well, so he has, sure enough" said the honest neighbor, taking two quids of pig-tail in three seconds, "and yet I'll be darnd and roasted alive, if he does'nt look as much like a gobbler of mine as two white beans; howsomever as the crittur belongs to you, why, you must take him, that's all." He said no more, but caught the turkey and handed him over (as he verily supposed) to the rightful claimant. The other thanked him for his trouble, and after inviting him to come and take a thanksgiving supper with him, and telling him he should be as welcome to a bit of the turkey as though it was his own, he marched off triumphantly with the prize under his arm, and a laugh in his sleeve.

FROM ABBOT'S LETTERS.

Cotton Tree of Cuba.—One on Santa Ana estate, towers a hundred feet towards heaven, sixty-five of which, ascertained by admeasurement are a smooth cylinder, without a limb or knot; twenty-seven and a half feet in circumference, six feet from the ground; and near the base, where it spreads itself in the direction of the principal roots, like a giant bracing himself against the tempest, the fluted trunk has been measured, forty-six feet and a half. Were there nothing to be seen but this noble shaft, with its white smooth surface, it would excite admiration. But at the height already mentioned, it stretches forth its arms, of a size for timber, horizontally and symmetrically, and forms a top, for width and grandeur, worthy of the trunk below. It has been measured and found to cover a diameter of one hundred and sixty-five feet.

The immense tree is a world by itself, and is peopled by its millions. The wild pine apple colonizes the top. Bajuca, or vine, vegetate on its extended limbs, and run downward to the earth coiling like ropes on the ground, which the thirsty traveller, when water fails him in this land of rare springs, and cuts, and the sweet milky juice proves to him a delightful beverage. These vines, very possibly, answer another purpose of nature, who regards with tenderness her humblest offspring. The mice and rats and opossum, who might find it difficult to ascend the plain surface of the trunk, may easily ascend these natural shrouds, and drink out of the cups of the pines which stretch their leaves to catch and concentrate the rains and dews in those natural reservoirs. I said this tree was peopled by its millions. This is quite within bounds; you may see among its branches the common-wealths, of the comajen or wood house. They are not peculiar to this tree. Their large black cities are attached to the body of some fork of the tree, innumerable. This insect, about the size of a flea, forms a covered way of mortar of its own, down the trunk to the ground; and as they have different public roads, it is probable that some are for ascending, and others for descending, so that the travellers may not incommode each other. This insect is harmless, and their populous nests are carried whole to the poultry yard, where I have seen hundreds, young and old, enjoying the repast with all the glee of turkeys in grasshopper time.

[FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER.]

It is a miserable thing to be rich—we aver it not from experience, but from observation. Our Friend, Solomon Southwick, once published a poem entitled 'Pleasures of Poverty,' and although no body read more than the first page, it was the best thing Solomon ever did. It was the perversion of mankind, not the 'absence of caloric' in the poem, that prevented the 'Pleasures of Poverty' from becoming immortal.

We pity a rich man—and why? Because he is like the unlucky fellow who adorns the first page of the Almanac. Aries, the ram, is eternally jumping over his head, ready to but out his brains for the sake of getting at his purse. Taurus the bull, is goring him with both horns to make him bleed freely; (Gemini, generally falls to the lot of the poor man.)—the claws of Cancer are fastened on his breast in the shape of poor relations—Leo, is couchant before him watching the op-

portunity to prey upon his possessions—Virgo, is laying snares for his heart—Libra, is weighing his losses—Scorpio, is stinging him with ingratitude—Sagittarius, transfixes him with the arrows of envy—Capricornus, is bearing him with the spirit of rivalry—Aquarius, (changing the sex) is keeping him in a hot whirlpool of routes, parties and balls, to oblige a dashing wife and money-wasting daughters; and to sum up his miseries, the slippery 'Fishes' render his footing unstable, and his standing uncertain; for they are neither more nor less than the chances and changes of life. Who so hard hearted as not to pity the rich man?

Who is dogged in the streets, and knocked down at midnight? The rich man. Whose house is broken into by robbers? The rich man's. Who has his pocket cut out, and his coat spoiled in a crowd? The rich man. Who is in doubt whether people are not laughing at him, in their sleeves, when they are eating his dinner? The rich man. Who adds to his trouble by every story which he adds to his house? The rich man; for the higher he ascends, the colder is the atmosphere. A bank breaks and who suffers? The rich stock-holder and depositor. War blows his horn, and who trembles? Death approaches, and who fears to look him in the face? Why, the rich man; and yet all the world envies the rich. Depend upon it, reader, the length of your face will always be proportioned to the length of your purse. If you live in a two-story house, be thankful, and covet not the loftier mansion of your neighbour. You but dishonor yourself, and insult your destiny, by fretting and repining.

AGRICULTURE.

A practical Farmer—livelihood depends upon his calling—should make it the pinnacle of his worldly ambition, for almost any thing else, he is generally a loser both in interests and credit. Solomon, the wisest observer of men and things, tells us of his disgust at the sight of a slovenly farmer.—"I went by the field of the slothful—and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall was all broken down." Owner, where art thou? Perhaps dozing away thy time in slumber and sloth, or spending thy time at the tavern; or perhaps dreaming of promotion, or engaged in the business of some petty office. Better mind thy own proper business, else "shall thy poverty come as an armed man." A farmer, on the other hand, who keeps his land and his stock in excellent order, need not be ashamed even were Solomon himself passing by. Every passing traveller, no sooner casts his eyes over such a farm than he honors the proprietor in his heart. The proprietor, moreover, is sure to receive for his pains, something that is more solid than plain honor. A comfortable, decent livelihood, for which he is indebted to Him only whose is the earth and the fulness thereof.

Connecticut Courier.

Mulberry Trees.—By the law of the State of Delaware for the encouragement of the culture of silk, it is enacted, that all lands within the limits of the State, which now are or hereafter may be, actually employed and occupied in the growth of white Mulberry trees, with a view to the raising of silk, shall be exempt from taxation for the space of ten years, from the time of planting such trees—and that to each and every individual, who shall plant and bring to perfection within the limits of the State, two hundred such Mulberry trees, within the space of five years from the first day of May next, there shall be given by the State, a Silver Medal of the value of five dollars. Georgian.

Honey in rocks.—The passage in Deuteronomy, (ch. xxxii.) "Thou hast made him suck honey out of the rock," is well illustrated by the fact, that in the caves of Salsette and Elephanta, bees are very troublesome, from having hived in the clefts of the rocks and in the recesses amongst the fissures. These hives hang in innumerable clusters; and Forbes, in his "Oriental Memoirs," tells us, that he has known a whole party obliged to escape in haste after a gun had been imprudently fired off and disturbed the bees.

Wit is brushwood; judgement timber; the one gives the greatest flame, the other yields the most durable heat, and both meeting make the best fire.